The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,451.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Re. 1 0 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per line.
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Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Shand, will be despatched on the 1st February 1870, at noon.

Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay..... 1	Leave Galle	9
" Carwar 3	" Negapatam	11
" Mangalore 4	" Madras	14
" Cannanore 5	" Coconada	16
" Calicut 5	" Visagapatam	17
" Beypore 6	" Bimlipatam	17
" Cochin 7	" Gopalpore	18
" Tuticorin 7	" False Point	19
" Colombo 8	Arrive Calcutta.....	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cuttler, will be despatched on the 31st January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
Ratnagherry.....	Sunday.	Beypore.....	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	Cannanore.....	"
" Carwar	"	Mangalore.....	Sunday.
" Compta	"	Carwar	"
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	Goa.....	Tuesday.
" Cannanore..	Wednesday.	Vingorla.....	"
" Tellicherry	"	Malwan.....	"
" Calicut	"	Ratnagherry	Wednesday
" Beypore.....	"	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin.....	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Dewhyte, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazar Street, 24th January, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(vid SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Rhone, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 26
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over one and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 5th February, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

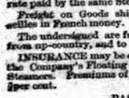
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 551 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ARDGOWAN, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Kerr at their risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 17th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS along side at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wickland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MAGNIFICENT, from Calcutta, are requested to send BOATS alongside to receive delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Thomas without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34.,	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
4	" Under Vests.	1	Mask.
1	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	" White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
3	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
" Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM SHIP NEERA having arrived with CARGO from Calcutta, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Carnac Bunder.

Bombay, 28th January 1870. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE to VISITORS to "THE GREAT EASTERN."—Our Steam Boat will daily ply between the Apollo Bunder and the "Great Eastern."

Fares.	Rs. a. p.
Single Tickets—For Deck, with Seats	1 0 0
Do. Return	1 8 0
Single Tickets—Without Seats.....	0 8 0
Do. Return	0 12 0

For Tickets apply to Mr. HAMMOND, Apollo Refreshment; Javanjee's Exchange, Fort; and at Pallonjee's Hotel, Byculla.

28th January 1870. M. B. COHEN & Co.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced ENGLISH PURSER, for service in Bombay, good references required. Address C. B., care of Printer.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of Shareholders to represent the requisite number of Shares to form a quorum present at the Meeting convened for the 27th instant, a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is again called, and will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY the 7th February, proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts made up to 30th November 1869.

JAMES RANKEN,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th January 1870.

N. B. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to the 7th February, both days inclusive.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and *Indigestion*; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.—The undersigned are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the concerned, at the latter end of March next, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., in Bungalow No. 202, Middle Colaba, now in the occupancy of M P Tulsack, Esq., but about to be vacated. The same comprises most costly and artistically carved Blackwood, Rose, and Mahogany Furniture, Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Marble and Alabaster Statues and Vases, Paintings and Engravings, Carpets, Bijouterie, &c., &c. Also Carriages and Horses, a Bungalow No. 202, Middle Colaba, now in the occupancy of M P Tulsack, Esq., but about to be vacated. The same comprises most costly and artistically carved Blackwood, Rose, and Mahogany Furniture, Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Marble and Alabaster Statues and Vases, Paintings and Engravings, Carpets, Bijouterie, &c., &c. Also Carriages and Horses, a quantity of choice and rare Plants, and Garden Furniture, Fountain, &c.

Full particulars will shortly appear, and Catalogues will be published, and the Property placed on view *sometime* before the day of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which their trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Prance's and Mirlance's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases,
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets,
Corrugated Hoop Iron,
Patent Water Closets,
Jim Crows
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron,
Canvas.
Shuttles,
Rollers, Skins,
Clear Cloth,
Bundling Twine,
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,

St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are encouraged with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES.

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles, of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machine for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE PISTOL CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can have accommodation in a HOUSE pleasantly situated on the Esplanade. Address No. I. "Bombay Gazette" office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, the 3rd and 4th STOREYS of the HOUSE in Elphinstone Circle, above the Offices of Messrs. E. BATES & Co., Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, High Court.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large AIRY BUNGALOW, situated at the rear of the Baboola Tank, with first floor room measuring 80 feet by 6 feet, one third floor bedroom, and fountain in centre of compound.—For particulars apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200 250, and 400.

PAREL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 180, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to
Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 250. FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to
Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator'
Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

ANY PERSON having a CLAIM against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Surgeon Major JOHN PIRIE, M.D., Bombay Establishment, is requested to inform the undersigned within one month from this date.

H. STANLEY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—J. & W. WATSON & Co. have from this date marked all their GOODS in plain figures, the LOWEST POSSIBLE CASH PRICES. An addition of Two Annas per Rupee will be charged upon all Goods entered in their books, which will be deducted if paid for within the month, 12th January 1870.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—GRAND AUCTION OF HORSES.—To close an account, the undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Commission Stables, on MONDAY the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., thirty AUSTRALIAN HORSES, many of which are broken into Harness, and some are very good Riding Horses.

26th January 1870. ALLI ABDOOLA.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—Referring to Advertisements previously issued, the Attorney for the Official Liquidators, who has arrived in Calcutta, informs me, in a letter dated 19th instant, that he can give no undertaking to refund the Premia paid under the order extending the time from the 1st of January to 30th March next, pending specific instructions on the subject.

In order, however, to prevent risk, Current Premiums will continue to be received to be dealt with by direction of the Court.

D. McL. SLATER,
On behalf of Attorney for Official Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th January 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, will receive attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NOTICE.—To CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—TENDERS required for the CONSTRUCTION of a first class ROAD between the towns of Porbundar and Burdah Chowky, a distance about 19 miles. Rates to be quoted in Pounds per one hundred cubic feet, for earthwork, metal, rock cutting, masonry, including sand or rubble, coarse rubble, arching and other cut-stone and brick work, &c. Tenders to be forwarded to the undersigned, in sealed envelopes, on or before the 17th day of February 1870, endorsed "Tender for Road," after which date no tender will be received.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. The persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Any further information may be had from the undersigned at his Kutchery.

MAHA RANA SHREE VICMATJEE,
Porebunder, 17th Jan. 1870. State Porebunder.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

On and after February 1st, the THIRD CLASS FARES to and from all Stations situated between Baroda and Ahmedabad WILL BE REDUCED from Four to Three Pies per mile with a minimum fare of one anna. A similar reduction will take place between all other Stations as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

J. B. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th January 1870.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, beg to announce that we shall COMMENCE BUSINESS as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

on the 1st of February next, in SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, directly opposite the Bombay Mint.

We shall be prepared to effect Sales on Commission, by Auction or by Private Contract, of all kinds of Merchandise, Piece Goods, and Property, &c., &c.

All Sales will be conducted under immediate European Supervision.

General Merchandise and Piece Goods received at our Godowns for sale will be Covered by Insurance against Fire Risk to the extent of Rs 20,000 without extra charge.

Reference may be made to the Oriental Banking Corporation, Bombay.

We respectfully solicit the support of the Public.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.

Temporary Offices, 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st January 1870.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the HighCourt of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Perjuries, Perjuries, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Jail Delivery, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 10th day of January 1870, and in the thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

W. F. HUNTER, Sheriff.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,

Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb. 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
100 Ash oars, 6 to 16 feet long.....	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,708 lbs.....	lbs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.....	" 168 each.
Do. do. 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales.....	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.....	" 18 "
Do. 4 "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	" 6 per doz.
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 12 "
Do. Oysters, "	" 12 "
Condensed Milk	" 1 per lb.
American Clocks.....	" each.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 4, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Rolls, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ROOM in which there are now kept in connection with the Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for families and single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name," among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," hasseldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. Colabas enquired for at Rs. 1,560.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last div. dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	6p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
72,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	695x-d.
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	185
1,5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,560
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
47,000	250	1258	do.	National Bank of India	132
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	12ph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	635
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fever Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,080
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,400	100 do.	Akbar Co. Kurrachee	575
280	3,000	85	900 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
...	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	1250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,889	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	2,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Franji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	240 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,800
1500	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
125	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 pa	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	..	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,550

(Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	300 p.	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	210
900	1,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,300
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	735
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	18.3.5	5p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
..	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares
..	£ 4	43.15.7	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	625
4,000	50	all	6pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
800	2,000	300	9	Kurrumchee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasjee & Co.	310

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.			
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
75	125		Do. China
200	25	Sept. '67	R'bay Trig & B'nkg
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...		East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
15,000	12,500	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞ d.
Bank	3 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16 d.
Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Documents	30 Do. do.	
Calcutta	At sight	99½
...	30 days' sight	100 par
...	60 days' sight	99½
...	90 Do. do.	99

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Dollars	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
French Pieces	,, 203
Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-97

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Malwar.

Collins, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Kattiawar.

Hare, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, from Cape of Good Hope.

Maitland, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Collins, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.

Jacob, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Bhooj.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JANUARY.

London: Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. Non-p.tn; Cases ..... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £1 19s. 0d.

Liverpool: from Ships Cotton ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.; Wooden Ships ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.; Myrabolms & Coir bills £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.; Seeds ..... £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.

Havre: Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. Nominal; Coffee ..... Nominal

Overland ..Steamers ..... £4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal £3 5s. 0d

Clina: Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 6 per bale; Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships ..... Nominal

Calcutta ...Sail ..... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.

Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius ..... 8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Calcutta, Jan. 16.
	Leith (s)	Barnston	London, Dec. 8.*
	City of York	Auld	Glasgow, Oct. 29.
	Fen Rohance		Calcutta, Dec. 13.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Bussorah.

* Via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Calcutta.
	Pilot (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The ship Teazer, Necoda, to Jeddah and Hoodooda, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Neera, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Colonel Fytche, to Bussorah.
Ship Tathys, to Liverpool.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of January 23rd, has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Steamer Burmah, [B], John Thomas Lewis, R N R, Singapore 29th December.

DEPARTURE—Ship Essex.

ARRIVAL—January 25th, ships Onward and Lady Lawrence from London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—January 22nd, Hindostan, s s, R Curling, Calcutta Jacques Scurin, Martin, Pondicherry, and January 23rd, Godavery P S, G Dedriard, Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES—January 22nd, Satara, s s, ——— Calcutta, Salus, ——— Rangoon. January 23rd, Hindostan, s s, R Curling, Galle, and Godavery P S, ——— Calcutta.

Passengers sailed per P and O S N Company's steam ship Hindostan, from Madras to Galle—Mr A Risch, Mr Helmer.

For Suez—Mr Dufour, P H Prince Comdutteo Dowlah Bahdoor, 2 ladies and 13 native servants.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

829 Agamemnon, George—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. B. Touche & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1598 Houghton Tower, Murray—Finlay Scott & Co.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee—R. Bates & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1349 Tavistdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1215 Thetys, Evans—R. Bates & Co.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.
722 Woosung, Bowner—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR PORTSMOUTH.

H. M. Daphne (s), Douglas.

FOR HAVRE.

571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1009 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RIGE PORTS.

434 Anna, Gunnefscn.
1401 Cordillera, Berry.
336 E. Van, Beaullieu—Buschmann.
768 James Rossell, Mackay—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
982 Princess Somawutty—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—Stenhouse & Co.
1199 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Parish—Mails 29th January.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. B. S. S. Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1809 Brazilian (s), Green—Merchant Trading Co. 31st Jan.
561 Danube (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co., sails 15th Feb.
1408 Leith (s), Barnetson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1377 Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co. sails 15th February.
761 Stirling (s), Blake—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Babot.

FOR PENANG.

293 Bessie, Langlois.

FOR CALCUTTA.

781 Hippogriffe, Bews.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—B. F. Field.
469 Mary Mildred, Fine—Elmston, Whitwell & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

510 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

650 Euphrates (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1152 Munsoory, Urquhart.
874 Sarah, Parker—W. Nicol & Co.
907 Tanjore, Cobb.

FOR BUSSORAH.

407 Colonel Fytche, Boyd—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR JEDDAH.

566 Sir Battle Frere (s), Thompson.
367 Futteh Salam, Lemon—H. J. N. Mahomed.
579 Hydree, Aitchison.
363 Teazer, Nacoda.

FOR ADEN.

1300 Chiltern (s), Edington.
22000 Great Eastern (s), Halpen.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrshud—Rahimon Allybhoy.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

897 Koina (s), Coates—Ross Calita.

FOR TRINCOMALEE.

H. M. Nymph (s), Mears.

FOR CUTCH.

366 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

648 Mozuffer, Landrais.
538 William Stewart, Cock—Stenhouse & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

456 Tilly (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1903 Behar (s), Hall.
1909 Golconda s, Coleman.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

Dacca (s), Day—R. I. S. N. Co.
H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
H. M. Forte (s), Heath.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.

NOT FIXED.

468 Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1247 Athena, Hutchinson—Huttonjee Bonanjee.
718 Bacchante, McLeod—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Pardon—Stenhouse & Co.
799 Cingala, Neilson—Coupland & Co.
995 City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1294 Euxine, Hogg—R. Bates & Co.
700 Fleshkin, Barr—Stenhouse & Co
1499 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.
1328 Habsmann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—R. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
509 Hurzagan Van Brabant, Strohmegar—Bell, Venz and Lucius.
599 Index, Kerr—Volkart Brothers.
1760 Lanina Fletcher, Luckie—G F. Pim & Co.
1182 Magdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
757 Moss Rose, Smith—Harbord & Co.
661 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co. (For Sale)
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
2050 Red Jacket, Tate—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1288 Semiramis, Potts—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
879 Thames, Patterson
1745 The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
438 Thomas S. Scovy, Setton—Alers, Riebe & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1091 Windsor Castle, Douglas—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1207 Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 29th Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 7th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... Feb. 7

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded via Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communications with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Jan. 29th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 7th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,, 7th.	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	,,	,,	,,
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S
Great Play of the
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
Supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), JAN. 29TH,
The Curtain will rise at a quarter before 9 o'clock,
To the
SENSATION DRAMA,
in four Acts, entitled
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

In consequence of the extreme length of this Great Drama, it will constitute the entire evening's entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

ON TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1870,
Tom Taylor's Great Play of the
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN
will be repeated.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE ..... MR. DAVE CARSON.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31ST,

THE LAST NIGHT
OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
WONDER-STRIKING EXPERIMENTS.

Notwithstanding the great success which has attended Professor Bushell's efforts since his re-appearance in Bombay, his extremely laughable and [illegible]

ASTOUNDING ENTERTAINMENTS
WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING, JANUARY 31ST,
Other engagements precluding a longer stay.

The Entertainments will commence with a series of
STARTLING FEATS,
showing the adaptation of Science and Mechanical Skill as a source of amusement.

At the close of the first part of the evening's amusement there will be an intermission of fifteen minutes during the removal of apparatus.

THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL CONCLUDE WITH
GREATER WONDERS THAN EVER
IN
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

The singular characteristic features of Professor BUSHELL'S unsurpassed power will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves. The great practical experience he has had during his tour round the world enables him to practise with amazing power and certainty, giving him a great advantage over his predecessors, leaving no doubt on the mind of the spectator of the genuineness of the apparently

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA.

His experiments, which comprise all the improvements in this astounding science, invariably create the warmest excitement, and elicit the loudest applause; for they not only

PUZZLE AND BEWILDER
Ordinary audiences, but strike Philosophers with
ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—AN EXTRA MEETING for PRACTICE will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at half past 8 P.M. As the time for giving the next CONCERT is rapidly approaching the attendance of all Members is particularly requested.
ALFRED WAKE.
26th January 1870. Honorary Secretary.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE GREAT EASTERN will be THROWN OPEN to the Public THIS DAY, and as a FEE of TWO RUPEES will be charged for each Visitor, and the total amount is afterwards to be divided amongst the Crew who have conducted themselves well on their return to England, Visitors are earnestly requested to abstain on any consideration from giving further douceurs to any one on board. Due Notice will be given when she will again be thrown open at lower rates.

R. C. HALPIN,
Commanding, British Indian Telegraph Expedition.

TICKETS may be had at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Medow Street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STURROCK—December 20th, at No. 15, Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, the wife of the late Peter Sturrock, Esq., Resident Engineer, Munmar, Khandesh, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STEPHENSON—January 22nd, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Cecil Stephenson, of a daughter.

SUTHERLAND—January 23rd, at 10, Hungerford Street, the wife of H. H. Sutherland, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

ROWLANDS—January 22nd, at Sulathoo, Punjab, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V. C., Commanding 41st (The Welsh,) Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—January 9th, at Peshawur, Honoria, the youngest daughter of Colonel C. Jackson, H. M.'s Indian Army, aged 2 months and 9 days.

MOORE—January 20th, at Agra, Ensign H. W. Moore, 77th Regiment.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

WHEN a political partizan treats us to an historical essay we looked to be irritated, amused, or bored. One might have thought that Indian annals would not be the subject of a kind of writing, common, but excuseable at home, because there a heady fight, between rival parties, is almost always going on, and men are carried away by the excitement of the contest. The aim may be to obtain a temporary advantage to uphold this man at the expense of that, to keep or to win power. No permanent benefit can be secured by exaggerated praises which events will put to the test, but as the object is immediate victory or immediate security, that does not matter. If this style of writing is objectionable in regard to home affairs, how much more objectionable is it in regard to Indian affairs? The writers cannot hope to influence Indian public opinion, but they may, it is true, mislead for a moment opinion in England. Yet even there they cannot touch those minds alone which are likely to exert any political force!

We have before us a first-rate specimen of sheer political partizanship in dealing with an Indian subject. It is an elaborate article which adorns the pages of *Blackwood*, entitled, Lord Mayo and the Umballa Durbar." From its pretentious opening one is led to believe that the writer had something new to tell, not only to the English, but to the Indian public; that he had "got at" some secret despatches, or had received special information from the fountain head. Nothing of the sort. The truth is not new, and the novelty is not true. He talks, indeed, of "withdrawing the veil" which has concealed the more important facts of the famous incident from the Indian press, but he forgets to fulfil his promise. He discloses nothing we had not heard before; and if there was anything occult in the transactions at Umballa, *Blackwood's* high priest has not succeeded in finding it out and setting it before an awe-stricken world. The peculiar characteristic of the paper is the intense admiration of its author for his brother Conservative, the Viceroy; and for this, although he may recognize the amiability of the motive, we do not think the Viceroy will thank him. At the outset we are correctly informed that Lord Mayo "adopted" a certain frontier policy at Umballa; but a little lower down we learn that the Viceroy "arrived at a solution" instead of finding one ready made; and in that solution the Viceroy's admirer traces "the germs of the true principles of Anglo-Indian policy." No doubt it is admitted that Sir John Lawrence had already agreed to meet the Ameer, but the writer does not tell his readers, that Sir John Lawrence had already sent pecuniary aid to Cabul. Lord Mayo, like his predecessor, did not desire to extend our frontier, nor to send English officers to drill Afghan troops, nor to post an envoy in Cabul, and he did desire, like his predecessor, to aid in strengthening the power of Shere Ali and in leading that prince to lean towards, if not upon, India. Wherein, therefore, lay the difference? where is the germ of a new policy? what has the writer stated which could authorize his use of the phrase that Lord Mayo *abandoned* a system of indifference, and recurred to the policy of Dalhousie? How could he "abandon" a policy which he had not only never adopted, but which had been abandoned before he landed at Bombay? How could he recur to a policy which he found to be already in existence? We hear also of Lord Mayo's "rare sagacity," of Lord Mayo's "prescience," of the solid foundations which he laid for his policy, even in taking the preliminary steps. Yet a little further on we are solemnly informed that the Viceroy was "unswervingly loyal to the policy of his predecessor," which is the simple fact. In what, then, consists his great claim to originality? In the selection of Umballa as the place for the interview! Was there any great merit in that? The writer sees in it a grand design—to show Shere Ali the solidity of our rule, to prove to both our feudatories and the frontier tribes that we did not fear the Afghans; and to make the recognition of the Ameer as cordial and complete as possible. But what more natural than that Shere Ali being willing to cross the Punjab, Lord Mayo should save himself a journey to Peshawur at a time when he desired to reach Simla? That the journey of Shere Ali was useful to him, showed him many new things, and inpressed him with a sense of our might is indubitable. But that was an accident. The Ameer, as the writer contends, may have arrived at Umballa filled with big notions of his own importance, and eager to make demands which could not be conceded. He did not make the demands, but we cannot believe that it was the exact ceremonial, cordial manly bearing, and great tact of the Viceroy which induced him not to prefer them. As to the border tribes regarding the Cabul Ameer as their Hetman, and their being so impressed with the reception at Umballa that they became at once quiescent, those queer statements are rather at variance with the fact that the border tribes do not look on Shere Ali as their Hetman, that he had to bargain with them for a free passage, and that they are just as quiet as we and he can respectively compel them to be. But we may place before our readers a specimen of the views which *Blackwood*, in the supposed interests of a Conservative statesman, thinks it desirable to publish.

"The policy, then, adopted by the British Government at the conferences, and which, as distinguished from that which preceded it, may properly be termed the Umballa policy, was still, like that other, a policy of non-intervention. There was, nevertheless, between the two, a striking and material difference. The antecedent policy, being a policy of absolute abstention, of recognising the ruler of the hour, tended to prolong civil war in Afghanistan, and therefore to the weakness and political nullity of that country; it rendered real friendship between British India and Afghanistan impossible. The Umballa policy, on the other hand, equally an abstention policy, yet held out the right hand of friendship to the lawful ruler of Afghanistan, gained his confidence, satisfied him of our power, of our disinterestedness, of our wish for the formation under his auspices of a powerful kingdom on our frontier. Nay, more; it gave him the opportunity, by which he has since endeavoured to profit, of acquiring practical experience as to the means by which his kingdom might be purged from some of the worst [illegible] of feudalism heretofore the bane, and the foundations of a uniform System of [illegible] in all its provinces. Though but few months have elapsed since the promulgation of the Umballa policy, it has yet been rich in results. In Afghanistan itself, the disturbances which had continued with scarcely any intermission for five years have ceased as if by magic. During those five years, the weakness of Afghanistan, caused by her internal feuds, had tended to encourage the advance of Russia on the north, the aggressions of Persia on the west. Since the proclamation of the Umballa policy, the increased strength of Afghanistan as an independent power may be inferred alike by the angry articles which have appeared in the Russian journals, and by the preparations made by Persia in the neighbourhood of Seistan. Prior to its enunciation, British India had a weak and suspicious power on her frontier, ready at any moment to become an enemy. By its enunciation that weak and suspicious power has been changed into a friend, bound to her by the most powerful of all ties, the tie of self-interest."

For our parts we can see no difference between the Umballa policy and that set on foot by Sir John Lawrence before he quitted India. Lord Mayo might have refused to continue in the path marked out for him, but in that case we shrewdly suspect he would have received letters of recall. What he did, he did well. His tact, the influence of his open manly character, and his perception of the merits of a policy he found already initiated, these are his merits. The advantages which have followed, or may follow, from the meeting at Umballa, are and will be due to the course which Lord Mayo ably followed out. We have not the least wish to detract from his reputation, and in stating the facts we are not playing the part of detractors. We are only doing our best to save the Viceroy from his over-zealous friends.

LIEUT. MOORE, of the 77th Regiment, died at Agra on the 20th inst.

THE 104th Fusiliers have left Peshawur for Nowshera and Attock in relief of H. M.'s 88th Regiment under orders to Kurrachee.

THE ship Cossipore, bound for Calcutta, has foundered, and the captain and twenty of the crew have been drowned. This has been reported by telegram from London dated the 12th inst.

A CONTEMPORARY mentions that a civil C. B. has been bestowed on Mr. Seccombe, who has been Financial Secretary in the India Office ever since the extinction of the old East India Company as a governing body.

WE understand that private telegrams have been received in Bombay from England stating that the English insurance companies have agreed, as have the French companies, to under take insurance risks via the Suez Canal.

A COMMISSION, composed of Major-General Nuth all (president), and Lieutenant-Colonels Carnegi and Bray, has been appointed to make enquiries in regard to the "internal economy" of the 107th Regiment at Hazareebaugh.

THE Political Agent of Kattyawar has issued a circular to the Chiefs of that province, directing them to dismiss from their service Arab and Mekrani soldiers, who are a most turbulent sort of people, and to deport them to their native country.

WE learn that a committee, of which Mr Strachey will be president and Messrs. Bayley and Monteath and Colonel Robinson, members, has been appointed with a view to carry out the proposed changes in the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

THE report received from Madras of the occurrence of a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal is now repeated from Calcutta. A vessel, which arrived at Calcutta on the 24th instant, is stated to have encountered the gale, and to have seen a ship go down during it, with all hands.

THE establishment of a college in England for the special training of civil engineers for India will shortly, it appears, be an accomplished fact. It is probable that admission will be determined either by competition or by nomination to a high standard examination. Colonel Cheney, R. E., the author of "Indian Polity," is spoken of as the first governor.

MR. F. R. S. WYLLIE, acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, has been appointed to act as First Assistant to the Collector of Tanna, but he will continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government till the return of Mr. H. E. Jacomb, who is expected here in February next.

AT a meeting of the Governor General's Council on the 21st instant, the bill to regulate the wills of Hindoos and Buddhists in the presidency towns, was re-committed, with instructions to the select committee to consider the propriety of extending its operation to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and after another six weeks, a second report will be submitted.

THE 23rd January is the great Brahmo Anniversary. It was celebrated in Calcutta with considerable sol

her, 40 feet being found at her anchorage at low water spring-tides.

Previous to the arrival of the Great Eastern, preparations had been made for the transfer of coals from the Bates' Family, the Howden, and Sydney Dacres, which have been lying in harbour for a number of weeks with the coals. The Bates' Family had been taken alongside the Chiltern to give her some 300 tons of coal. The Howden and Sydney Dacres were in readiness, and on the big ship casting anchor they at once slipped alongside. The bunker ports of the Great Eastern lie very low, so that whilst well adapted for barge coaling they won't suit very well for ships, especially large ones like the Bates' Family. But the *modus operandi* with the Great Eastern is simple and useful. The ships are well boomed off,—no fear of them moving *her*,—then large shoots are placed from them to her ports and the coals will slide through these without anybody on deck of the leviathan knowing anything about it, unless they like. The Chiltern only wanted about 300 tons from the Bates' Family, so that the latter may be alongside the Great Eastern to-day. The big ship has about 6,000 tons to receive, and it is calculated that will take about eight days. After the completion of the coaling, the Great Eastern will leave her present moorings and proceed to another berth off Malabar Hill, whence the cable end is to be laid. As we have previously said the selection of a line for the immersion of the shore end was a matter of considerable difficulty and importance owing to the peculiarly unsuitable character of the "bottom" about Bombay. The bed best suited for a cable is, of course, one of soft sand or mud, so that the cable may bury itself therein and be protected from abrasion against rocks by the movement of the water;—but Bombay being on the contrary almost entirely surrounded by reefs, no suitable bottom has, however, been found for the shore end. From about two miles and a half W. N. W. from Malabar Point, a tortuous, and in some places narrow, line of soft mud and sand runs past Malabar Point at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the land, just between the reef and the point, then for some distance in an easterly direction, and afterwards south-east to the southmost end of the Back Bay Reclamation. Along this line, which has been marked off with stakes, the shore end of the cable will be laid. When the Great Eastern anchors off the Malabar Hill at the point just mentioned, the cable will be coiled on a large saddle-back barge, which has been placed at the disposal of the Telegraph Company's Agent by Government; and this barge will be towed from her by a steamer along the staked off line. The paying out of the shore end will thus be a comparatively easy matter. A building for the temporary accommodation of the electricians has been erected at the southern end of the Esplanade. This is a small building but it is very neat, and the apparatus for testing the cable is we believe all fitted up. The office of the company, the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, will be at the corner of Ash Lane, near the old Bank of Bombay building, and by and bye a length of cable will be laid from the shore to the office. Government have sanctioned the digging of a trench for this length along the Back Bay Reclamation from the point of contact of the cable with the shore, to the point opposite Ash Lane, and from there it will be carried across the Esplanade to the Company's office. The shore-end of the cable being laid, the Great Eastern will then proceed on her voyage to Aden. She will be accompanied by the s. s. Chiltern, a vessel of about 1,100 tons, which arrived here on Wednesday last with a portion of the Red Sea section of the cable. The Chiltern will keep about a quarter or half a mile astern of the Great Eastern on the port quarter, ready, should the cable part, to drop an anchor on the exact spot, or to render assistance in case of any other untoward circumstances occurring. On her arrival at Aden, the Great Eastern will lay the shore end of the Bombay section, and the Aden to Suez section shore end will be laid from the Chiltern. The Great Eastern has about 300 miles of the Suez section in her tanks; and immediately on the shore end at Aden being laid, it will be spliced to this length of 300 miles. The s.s. Hibernia, a vessel of about 3,000 tons, which has proceeded direct to Aden from England, will accompany the Great Eastern up the Red Sea, and when the part of the cable carried by the latter is all paid out, the end will be spliced to the Hibernia's section. The Hibernia will then proceed on her way, and the Great Eastern will return to Suez, coal, and start for England. The Chiltern will accompany the Hibernia as far as she goes, and will then splice her portion of the cable with the end of the Hibernia's. The Chiltern will then proceed to pay out, and will be met by the portion of the cable which has been sent out *via* the Suez Canal, and will be carried by the Hawk.

Our thanks are due to Captain Halpin and the officers of the Great Eastern, especially Mr. Bowden, navigating officer, for their great courtesy.

As to visitors, while in Bombay harbour, Captain Halpin will do all he can to afford every facility for the inhabitants of the city seeing his ship, though of course the arrangements could not be made yesterday.—It will be seen from an advertisement that arrangements have been made for visitors to the great ship to-day on payment of a small charge, which to the credit of those in the management, is to form a fund for distribution among the seamen on their arrival in England.

REVIEW.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE SECOND. By MRS. OLIPHANT: 2 vols. William Blackwood and Sons—Edinburgh and London.

A short time ago the readers of *Blackwood's Magazine* were charmed monthly with a series of papers on some of the leading characters of the reign of George II. These have now been reprinted and published in two handsome octavo volumes under the above title. It is not many Magazine articles of the present day that can bear reprinting; but we are sure that these are worthy of that honour, and are not unlikely to take a high place in that class of literature to which they belong. If we are not much mistaken, they are reproduced *literatim et verbatim* as they first appeared. This we think is to be regretted; because, notwithstanding the great general merit of the different papers, the reader will not unfrequently light upon passages which, although not open to much objection in the pages of a periodical, had better have been weeded out of the present work. The title but faintly indicates the nature of its contents. The "historical sketches" are not, properly speaking, sketches of HISTORICAL CHARACTERS! for it would hardly be correct to call Lady Mary Wortley Montagu or Lord Chesterfield, for example, who figure in the first volume, or David Hume, Bishop Berkley, and some others who figure in the second,—*historical personages* in the ordinary sense of the word. The main object of the writer seems to have been to analyse and illustrate the times of George II., and with that view she has singled out the biographies of those people by which that could best be attained. For instance, to set forth the state of English government at that day, she writes the lives of Queen Caroline and Sir Robert Walpole; the manners, fashions, and morality of the period are illustrated by the biographies of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Lord Chesterfield; literature is represented by Pope and Richardson; religion by Wesley; the condition of art by Hogarth, while Berkley and Hume may be said incidently to indicate the philosophy and scepticism of the age. There are two sketches which cannot fit into this classification, namely, that of the "Young Chevalier," and the "Sailor" as embodied in the life of Lord Anson: but these we deem it not presumption to think must have been written, simply because they were celebrated characters who flourished in this reign. We do not on that account wish they had been excluded. On the contrary, both are gems of biographical art, and we do not hesitate to affirm that the paper on the "Young Chevalier" is the best bit of writing in the work.

These sketches—which by the way are anything but sketchy—very properly begin with "The Queen," for although the period is called the reign of George II., yet "so long as her life lasted, it was Caroline who was queen of England." In this and the following chapter, the writer lays bare the Court life of the time with no sparing hand. We sum up the whole of her many stories and remarks on this head, when we say that its tone was thoroughly depraved and corrupt. It was the age of mistresses and amours of all descriptions. Notwithstanding this reign of immorality, Mrs. Oliphant tries to present Queen Caroline to us in the light of an heroic, enduring woman, and as a sort of "contradiction" to her sex. The contradiction consists in her being tolerant of her husband's faithlessness, and not being "furiously jealous," as most women would be, of his favourites. Now it strikes us that the "contradiction" is not in the queen,—but in our author. She has previously told us that vice "ruled the court, the camp, the grove," and yet when it suits her theory, she is anxious to hold her up as an extraordinary woman because she was not angry with this thing. Another point in which Caroline, according to Mrs. O., "is a contradiction to every ordinary theory which ordinary men frame about women" was that she was "not devoted to her children," but on the contrary hated her eldest son. Now here again it is the author herself that theorizes. Caroline had seven children. To six of them she was a fond and loving mother; and if she hated the first-born, it was because she had the best of all reasons for it. For years before, the king, her husband, had not spoken to him, and from the time that he came of age his sole purpose seems to have been to heap affronts upon, and bid open defiance to his parents. This Mrs. O. knows perfectly well, for she takes up many pages in telling it; and why after that we should consider Caroline as a strange and contradictory woman we are at a loss to determine. Perhaps it is our author's love of paradox. Upon the whole, we cannot think that the Queen had many of the qualities of a heroine. That she was a clever, scheming, ambitious, and successful woman, who ruled her coarse husband, and through him England, there is no denying; but we are afraid that is all, and in all that there is nothing wonderful. She saw that Sir Robert Walpole was the cleverest, because the least scrupulous politician of the time, and to him she was firmly and devotedly attached. She stuck to him when king and country were opposed, because she had the judgment to see that the aggrandizement of herself and family were safe in his hands, yet it is sad to read how Great Britain was ruled in those days. Caroline was forty when she ascended the throne, and she died at the comparatively early age of fifty-two. From the moment of her landing in England she had many trials and vexations to contend with: but in the end she may be said to have been triumphant. She died in harness, troubled and perplexed about many things. The death-bed scene is painted by Mrs. Oliphant with a vividness and reality which reminds one of Macaulay's famous description of the last hours of Charles Second. The king, her family and the country she commended to the care of her favourite Minister, who on this occasion could not abstain from tears. To the king, her husband, she recommended a second wife, but all he could blubber out was "*Non; j'aurai des maitresses.*"

The sketch of Queen Caroline is fitly succeeded by that of "the Minister," as represented by Walpole. Indeed the life of the one was bound up in that of the other, quite as much as was that of the guilty Guinevere in that of Lancelot. If our authoress excels in anything, it is in the firm grip and exact measure that she takes of the subject of her narrative, and here is the estimate that she forms of the life and character of Sir Robert: "He is not one of those heaven-born statesmen before whom the world stands reverent as before so many true princes and sovereigns of mankind. Still nobody can deny that he was in his way a great ruler; nobody can say that in fact and in deed he was anything but a true patriot and faithful servant of his country."

He was Minister for twenty years; but powerful though he ever was, his defeat came. The country and all political parties got tired of him: and in the end, the unscrupulous Sir Robert Walpole passed into the dignified Earl of Oxford. He survived his retirement from public life only three years.

In her "Man of the World," as typified by Lord Chesterfield, and her "Woman of Fashion," as exemplified in the life of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Mrs. Oliphant manages to convey a very vivid picture of the morals, manners and sentiments of the period. This was a great letter-writing period, and the letters of these two afford us much information on these topics. Lord Chesterfield's notion of a GREAT man was one who could speak well, write well, and bear himself well in society. His conception of a GOOD man was he who was prudent and polite, and who never overstepped his lordship's own canons of taste.

The republic of letters, as it is now the fashion to term it—though in the days of George II. it was more of an oligarchy than a republic—is fitly represented by Alexander Pope and Samuel Richardson. Literature was not then a profession as it is now. Society was fairly divided into its three estates, for a fourth was not then even in bud. The man of letters was too often the mere creature of some noble patron, but Pope and Richardson were independent of such support, the one from his patrimony, the other from his trade. Hence we find in this reign, perhaps for the first time, a sort of curiosity and interest excited on the part of the public as to "the genus author." No young poet of the present day is in danger of being petted by pretty maids of honour as Pope was, or gazed at and saluted at fashionable watering places as was Richardson. Pope's poetry, with all its infinite merits, is intensely artificial and conventional, and in that respect we think it a reflex of the age in which he lived. The fierce coarseness with which literary squabbles of the time were conducted is well illustrated in these pages, but the fact is too well known and too worthy to be forgotten to require comment here.

Our author's sketch of Richardson is executed with great dash and finish, and the whole subject gone into *con amore*. The odd ways and strange sympathies of the good and business-like old man are set forth in a very attractive manner, and his novels are analysed with true critical judgment. Perhaps the least satisfactory of these essays is that upon Wesley, whom Mrs. Oliphant characterizes as "The Reformer." There is no doubt that John Wesley did good work in his generation in stirring up the people to a sense of religious responsibility, yet all things considered, we hardly think that he is entitled to the name of Reformer. He was too narrow, and exclusive; too much devoted to his own sect, and we are forced to use the expression, too priggish, to rise to the proportions of a grand reformer, or even an enthusiastic winner of souls. The man's chief merit lay in his powers of administration. As the founder of a sect and the manager of his own religious organizations, perhaps he stands unrivalled in modern times. The chief honour in the vivification of the church and people at this time is due rather to Mr. Whitfield.

We pass over the lives of Bishop Berkeley and David Hume as set forth under the titles of "the Philosopher" and "the Sceptic," because philosophy and scepticism were not peculiar to the reign of George II., nor indeed to any reign before or since. Besides, why was the Bishop of Cloyne selected as a specimen philosopher?

The last and not the least instructive chapter in this entertaining book is one upon Hogarth or "The Painter," who seems chosen not so much to represent as to illustrate the state of the pictorial art of that period. We think we correctly summarise Mrs. Oliphant's remarks, when we say that our best painters were then mere copyists, and that an exhibition of flaunting gods and goddesses, and splendidly decorated ceilings were all the rage. It was then that Hogarth, abandoning the old and hackneid subjects of Greek and Latin mythology, came to the front by striking out a path of his own. That path was satire, and in no song or sermon then or since have the vices and follies of the age been more effectively lashed than in his paintings. As a painter he did not reach "the highest heaven of art," as a pictorial teacher he stands almost without a rival. We have seldom seen Hogarth's leading works better described, or his position as an artist better set forth than in the volume before us, and we heartily commend this and indeed all the chapters of the book to our readers' perusal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd January, 1870.

Open 932 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	72,227	9	7
Merchandize	2,78,775	9	0
Electric Telegraph	1,247	7	0
Earth Trains	3,444	12	0
Total Rs.	3,55,695	5	7
Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ... Total Rs.	4,34,459	4	6
Decrease	78,763	14	11

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th, 1-55 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line, state unknown. Persian line right to Europe. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 24th January, 10-40 P.M., Service; 21st January, 4-39 P.M., Private; *via* Russia, 27th January, 10-20 P.M.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 29TH DECR. 1869.

The present French Mail had her departure postponed one day to allow of the arrival of the French Admiral, who has been requested to proceed to Saigon immediately in consequence of the severe illness of the Governor of that colony.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been convened for the 31st, to take into consideration a draft of a remonstrance to the British Government on the Revised Treaty.

HONGKONG, 4TH JAN. 1870.

The British ship "Lauderdale," London to Shanghai, has arrived here dismasted and is discharging for repairs.

THE COTTON CROP.

Appended is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 28th January 1870.

"Since my last I have received the following reports regarding the weather and the crops from the cotton districts:—

"Hingunghat, 22nd January.—Messrs. Warwick and Co. write me—'We still are having the most unseasonable weather. Last night a furious storm of wind, hail and rain, broke over this place, doing great damage, and flooding the country for miles round. What small quantity of cotton there was in the market, has been thoroughly soaked and will require some days' sunshine to dry it.'

"Akote, 25th January.—The weather during the week has been fine, and arrivals have increased to about 100 bojahs per day. The quality of the cotton has improved, but still continues very irregular. Good and bad, however, meet with ready sale at high rates.

"Sheagaum, 26th January.—The supplies in this market increase daily, but the quality, I am sorry to say, does not improve, most of the cotton containing black leaf. Rates have kept steady at 304-6 for clean cotton, the inferior quality selling for less. The weather does not seem to have settled. Thick banks of cloud come up every evening making it very close and hot, but no rain has fallen since I last wrote.

"Khamgaum, 26th January.—The weather during the last week has been much more favorable for the cotton crop than during the preceding week, and I have accordingly to note a considerable increase in the quantity, but am sorry I cannot say much for the improvement in the quality of the arrivals. Prices as usual in this market keep very high, and it can scarcely be wondered at considering the large number of buyers, and the small quantity of cotton for sale as compared with last year. But it is a matter for wonder how the worst cotton in the market fetches nearly as good a price as the best. The general belief is that the price of ready cotton will keep up.

"Guzerat, 27th January.—The weather during the past week has been very favorable for cotton plants. Native dealers are still unwilling to make contracts for future delivery."

"GUVMENT."

[BY OUR OWN "PROSER."]

"I say, old fellow," I observed to Tomkins, the other day, "why don't you go home? You've been considerably in the country, and you want change, I should think." "Just so," answered he. "It's change, *small change*, I want. I'd go home by next mail, but that 'Guvment' &c." Here followed the usual complaints about furlough allowances.

"Why," I said to my friend Brownlnson, R. E., Executive Engineer P. W. D., "why don't you build better roads than these bone-grinders? If you only put stones instead of—&c. &c."

After listening quietly to my admirable advice with the look of suffering indicative of a bored individual, Browninson answered impressively, "My dear sir, that's all perfectly true, but you see 'Guvment'—."

Now, that is just what I want to see. I want to see "Guvment."

I have often asked for "Guvment," and my friends invariably answer "Why, don't you see, 'Guvment'—." But I don't see "Guvment." That there is a mysterious Being somewhere, of that name, I am fully convinced.

I have never seen it. I cannot hope to see it in the flesh; yet I have not the courage to doubt its existence.

I cannot look myself, moreover, in the face, and say boldly—"*I don't believe in the existence of Guvment.*" "I don't believe there never was no sich passon," I dare not, I repeat. Yet I am pursued by this dread Being.

I open my daily paper the *Gazette*, and I see in the first column the orders of that monster.

I am now waiting for an order commanding the sun to rise at regular hours, instead of being lazy, as he is, on these cold mornings. The power of "Guvment" I believe to be unbounded.

I receive, and I confess it with sorrow, a monthly *stipend*, I won't say *pay*, from Guvment. I am its minion. I don't pretend to justify myself. I know I can't. *Every one* says, they "wish Guvment wouldn't do soanso," or they "wish Government would do suchansuch." I say, "Let Guvment alone, you get no good by railing at it. You can't punch Guvment's head. You can't ask it 'what the blank it means by it.' So better let it alone."

I know people *write in* to Guvment. I once saw a man do it. He was pale, but composed, and complained of a bad head-ache. He had only had two large bottles of beer for breakfast, and four pegs (large ones) in the early morning, but he said that had nothing to do with it.

So I concluded it was the *writing in* that knocked him up. He never got an answer. It is strange that you can never get Guvment's signature. You can get the signatures of several illustrious secretaries, but you can't get any further. If you are an "Exec. En. P. W. D.," and want a bridge built—

You ask the Supg. En. X. Division; and what does he say? "I'm afraid it can't be done. You see Guvment &c." But there he stops.

The quantity of money "Guvment" receives!!!
The quantity it gives away!!
The Reams of paper it uses!
The Miles of tape (red)!
The Heaps of envelopes!
The Tanks of ink!
The few pens—!—
It makes one shudder to think of it!

Of its habits we do not know much. That it is blood-thirsty and unnaturally cruel we are well aware. It keeps a Guv'ner, and occasionally we see that he is met by the "Heads of Departments." We suppose the heads are carried on pikes.

That one instance is enough to show the horrible, ghastly cruelty of "Guvment." Its ingratitude too is evinced by the same shocking order. For Departments are its most devoted servants. There is nothing that they will refuse to do for it.

They will even cut a man's "bhatta," an operation requiring much expenditure of brass. And we all know what it is to have our bhatta cut!—It is the pudding, the *bhattee pudding*, while the pay is the meat.

The principal business of "Guvment" is to pass "Resolutions.' It is continually passing them and leaving them in the lurch, though they are *its own* Resolutions. Guvment is married. We know that much. It is wedded to its own Opinions, and Resolutions are the children. A large family. Yet the unnatural Parent passes them one after the other, and often forwards them to the heads of Departments. To observe the fate of faithful servants, I suppose. What a subject for the painter. Ah that I had the pencil of an Achilles or a Titiens!—Portrait of a Resolution (of Guvment) contemplating the head of a Department, by moonlight, with accessories. Scene, centre of Elphinstone Circle. The Town Hall dimly lighted, figures of several "Enthusiastic Harmonists" seen through the windows, weeping. Resolution as Marius among the ruins of Carthage, in Toga and tangled hair (of curl-papers), dressed in foolscap trimmed with red-tape. Ramoosee sleeping calmly, and educated native affected to tears and pân soparee. Jenkins taking notes from an upper-window.

I have been carried away by my feelings, and if you see anything like tears on this manuscript, you will know that it is the splashings of soda-water.

I can only say in conclusion—I wish I were 'Guvment;'—wouldn't I raise my pay! 'Guvment' needn't be so beastly proud of its deficit. I've got one too; but I don't cut my servants' bhatta. Mean! mean! If Tomkins, Browninson, and myself can ever have the luck to come across "Guvment," we mean to Punchits end. We are most determined men, especially after dinner, and we intend to go on meaning to do it.

I may trouble you again on kindred subjects. There are several unexplained riddles in existence.

TALLERMAN'S AUSTRALIAN MEAT.—M. Daniel Tallerman has had an interview of an hour's duration with the Emperor of the French to submit to him specimens of Australian meat, and the essay in Paris of the "penny dinners" now going on in London. The Emperor expressed himself pleased with the meat, and said he had ordered a mess of it to be given to a party of thirty soldiers, who were asked to give their candid opinion. Twenty-five said it was very good; the other five said they did not like. The Emperor observed that they must be very cautious

RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A requisition numerously signed by European and native gentlemen, has been presented to the Sheriff of Bombay, in accordance with the resolution of the Bench of Justices, asking him to convene a public meeting to consider as to a befitting reception of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in Bombay, and a meeting is called for Monday next, at four in the afternoon, in the Town Hall.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT AGRA.

The procession was about as great a failure as was possible. Everything seemed to have been done to make us sad. There was no military display, except at the camp, where the 1st and 4th Native Infantry and the gallant 77th Regiment were drawn up in line. There was not even a band to enliven the monotony, though that of the 11th Hussars could have been brought without much difficulty; the municipal arrangements were as tame as they well could be; the residents of Agra were conspicuous for their absence; and Her Majesty's army was represented in the procession by a few troopers from the 2nd and 6th Cavalry, a gun or two, and half a dozen doing-duty colonels. Everybody felt that the morning had been a failure, but hoped that the state dinner and the ball in the evening would make some amends for the misery through which we had gone. Of the former of these entertainments it would be discourteous to say anything, except that it was not more dreary, though physically much more freezing, than state dinners usually are. No one expected to enjoy himself or herself, and no one was disappointed. The ball being of a more public character may perhaps admit some criticism, and first to last it must be owned to have partaken of the morning's dulness. The rooms, despite the big chandeliers hired for the occasion, were poorly lighted; the decorations were by no means tasteful, the glittering stars of bayonets being relieved by nothing beyond a few flags. Where all the flowers and green leaves had disappeared to, I cannot say; but one would have thought that Agra had gardens enough to bear stripping of some of their glories. The Duke was late in coming early in going. He danced but twice—a quadrille with Lady Muir, and a waltz with the charming wife of a certain High Court Judge not unknown to fame. The supper was but so-so; and since the Duke asked to have it half an hour earlier than had been intended, the arrangements were not complete when the band struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England." The royal party left immediately after, and the ball flagged on for an hour or two longer. But it was a dead-alive affair throughout: the gentlemen seemed unwilling to dance, and the ladies sitting down were almost as many as those standing up. Civilians prevailed in numbers, and the want of brilliant uniforms took away from the gaiety of the scene. The absence of the whole of the 77th Regiment, caused by the death of an officer the day before the Duke's entry, had something to do with this; but I doubt whether anything could have dissipated the gloom which seemed to have settled upon Agra in the morning. On Saturday the Duke visited the Fort and one or two of the minor sights of the place. In the evening there was a procession along the civil lines as far as the college, then through the principal streets of the city, round by the river banks up to the Taj. The illuminations, consisting chiefly of the *chiraq* of the period, looked pretty enough, and the effect of the colored lamps in the trees along the quays was good. The Taj gateway appeared in a dim religious light, which gave it a softness that it never possesses by day. Along the avenue leading to the Taj itself, the fountains were playing away merrily enough under a roof-work formed of colored lamps suspended from wires stretched across from post to post. The sight would have been prettier, I think, had the lamps been placed at greater intervals. The Duke after passing up the avenue was taken to the Jawab mosque to see the Taj illuminated by blue-lights from the dome and minarets. He afterwards went to the upper platform to witness the fireworks on the other side of the river. These were of the usual type, and like native fireworks generally abounded in explosions which completely silenced the band playing on the lower platform. Let us hope that somebody or other was pleased with the scenes of the evening, to produce which so many thousands of rupees had been spent. My own feeling about the whole business was, that if this is the way in which royal dukes have to enjoy themselves, heaven was to be thanked that I had not been born in the purple.

On Sunday the Duke went to the Cantonment Church in the morning, and visited Secundra in the afternoon.

Of the dinner to be given by the 77th Regiment to the Duke to-morrow, and of Lady Muir's ball, with which the Agra festivities conclude, I will send you some account. Sanguine people hope for an improvement upon Friday's dreariness.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1870.

Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards Stand, Byculla, on Monday next, the 31st instant, at 7 A.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 28th January 1870.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Cure for Snake-bites.—The *Madras Athenæum* under this head recommends killing the snakes before they bite at all.

Captain Mallock, residing in the U. S. Club, Calcutta, met with an accident while riding out on Jan. 22. He was thrown off his horse, and had his arm severely injured.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

Something new.—The *Madras Times* learns from a correspondent at Munzerabad that there was frost at the place on the 12th and 13th instant. Several acres of coffee, as also other trees and plants, got rotten and lost their leaves. The oldest inhabitants of the place do not recollect a similar occurrence.

The profits of the United Bank of India for the past half year were about 14 per cent on the paid-up capital. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent has been declared. The reserve fund has been augmented by Rs. 4,000, and the sum of Rs. 1,022-1-11 carried forward to the current half-year's accounts.

The 19th Hussars from Benares and Cawnpore halted at Allahabad yesterday (Jan. 25.) The regiment left Allahabad for Jubbulpore by special train at 4-30 P.M. yesterday afternoon en route to England. The hussars will be encamped for a few days at Deolalee previous to embarking on the Jumna on the 15th February. —*Pioneer.*

The "Deva Shola" Tiger.—On Wednesday the 19th instant, Colonel Christie and three other gentlemen killed the famous "Deva Shola" tiger. This animal has been roaming about that place for the last three or four years and has baffled all attempts to kill him. The Burghers were in great dread of him, were delighted to hear of his death, and come salaaming from all directions.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Jan. 22.

The result of the meeting of the (Calcutta) Syndicate, has been that the principles of Mr. Bayley's minute have been generally affirmed, and both Mr. Bayley's and Sir Wm. Muir's minutes and letters have to be referred to educational authorities out of Bengal for their opinion. Thus, slowly and gently, swing the great vessel out into the channel from the dock where she has lain so long.—*Indian Daily News.*

About eight young members of the Mysore family have proceeded to England to complete their education there. Four of them intend to prepare themselves for the Civil Service examination and four for the Bar. The expenses of these aspiring youths in England are to be defrayed from their pensions, the Government having liberally consented to pay £300 as passage money to and from England for each of them.

Matrimonial bliss does not seem to flourish among the people of the Punjab. A contemporary gathers from the official statistics of crime for 1868, that in that year there were 172 cases of bigamy, 3,100 men were brought to trial for violating the seventh article of the Decalogue, and 1,577 husbands were prosecuted for failing to maintain their wives and children. The moral character of the women of the Punjab does not seem to stand very high, as out of forty-eight murders committed in the district of Peshawur alone, the greater part were ascribable to female intrigue.

BOMBAY.

There is to be artillery practice from the Malabar Point Battery, beginning on Monday next and lasting about five days from 4 P.M. each day.

Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, who is a thorough Gujerathi scholar, and who is now on a tour in Guzerat, has been, according to a native paper, examining all the schools in that province personally, and takes a lively interest in them.

Postal Notice.—Consequent on the transfer of the route for the Madras mails to Sholapore, the mail cart line from Poona to Belgaum has been reduced. The strength of the establishment will not admit of special carts being made available for passengers in future.

Lecture.—On Wednesday last a lecture in connection with the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was delivered in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagley, barrister-at-law, and one of the secretaries to the branch. The subject was the abolition of the Government of India scholarships. There was a good attendance. The lecture was followed by some discussion.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regt. N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

March.
Air from Zanetta.

Waltz	L'Estasi	Arditi.
Duet	Luisa Miller	Verdi.
Variations on a French Air		Brepsant.
Quadrille	Denmark	Godfrey.

Native Newspapers in the Bombay Presidency.—There are in all 48 vernacular newspapers published in the Bombay Presidency; of these 10 are Anglo-Marathi, 14 Marathi, 2 Anglo-Guzerathi, 16 Guzerathi, 1 Persian, and 3 Hindoostani;—7 of the Anglo-Marath are published weekly, 2 daily, and 1 fortnightly; of the Marathi, all are published weekly; the Anglo-Guzerati are published weekly; of the Guzerati, 4 are daily, 1 bi-weekly, 12 weekly, and 1 on China mail days; of the Hindoostanee and Persian, all are weekly.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ORISSA BY FIRE.

The Great Eastern brings tidings of the loss by fire of the ship Orissa, a telegram of which had previously been published at home. The vessel was destroyed whilst on a voyage from Greenock to Mauritius. She left the Tail of the Bank on 17th July last, under the command of Capt. Adams. The crew of the ill-fated vessel were taken off by the Decapolis, of London, and subsequently landed at St. Helena on 14th of October. The Orissa belonged to Mr. John Kerr. We understand that both ship and cargo were insured. We learn that, singularly enough, the Orissa and the Havering—an account of the loss of which we quoted yesterday—were loaded from the same pit.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The British steamer Neera, Captain Hanscom, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and Mr. Beatty as a passenger.

The British ship Magnificent, Captain Thomas, arrived on the 27th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunny.

The British ship Cordillera, Captain Berry, arrived on the 27th instant from Rangoon with a cargo of teak timber, and Rev. H. L. Vanmeter as a passenger.

The s. s. General Havelock, Captain Drewitz, arrived on the 27th instant from Cochin with a general cargo, and following passengers:—Mr. J. Churchill, Mr. J. Malhein; two hundred and fifteen deck passengers, and seventeen children.

DR. HEWLETT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1870.

Letter from the Health Officer, Bombay, No. 333, dated 21st January 1870—Forwarding a copy of a report made by him to the Under Secretary of State for India, in which he gives an account of a tour in which he visited, under his authority, thirty towns in the United Kingdom, with the especial purpose of inspecting works of main sewerage, water supply, and sewage irrigation. Dr. Hewlett should be thanked for the copy of his report, which is a fresh proof of the interest which he takes in all matters relating to his office. The labour evinced to have been taken by him in studying the sanitary arrangements in force in many of the most important towns in England is, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, very creditable to him, and will doubtless prove of much service to the Municipality of Bombay.

2. The report received may be placed on the Editors' table.

EXPERIMENTS IN CURING TOBACCO.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., in a memo. dated 17th inst., submitted to Government, with his remarks, a letter from the Collector of Dharwar, in which the latter gives an account of the several experiments he has made in curing tobacco. The following is the Government Resolution thereon:—

Resolution of Government.—His Excellency in Council concurs with the Revenue Commissioner that much credit is due to Mr. E. P. Robertson for the care and trouble which he has taken in these experiments. Reports should be obtained, without delay, from the other officers to whom the Havanna tobacco seed referred to in Government Resolution No. 2118, of 12th November 1868, was sent, in order that the general result of their experiments may be reported to the Secretary of State. As suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, a copy of these papers should be placed on the Editors' table.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

The steamer Leith, Captain Barnston, arrived in the harbour here yesterday morning. This vessel, which belongs to Mr. D. R. Macgregor, Leith, left London with a general cargo on the 8th, and the Downs on the 11th December. She had heavy weather through the Channel and across the Bay of Biscay; touched at Malta at midnight of the 24th, and left on the following day. Then she arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 30th, anchored and went in on the morrow. She was the first vessel through the canal in 1870, for she left Port Said on the 1st January and arrived at Suez on the following day at 5 P.M. Her length is 300 feet, she is 35 feet over the beams, and yet, lying for the night at Ismailia she passed through the ninety miles of canal in seventeen hours under steam. The Leith left Suez on the 8th, touched at Aden on the 16th, and sailed for Bombay on the same day. Thus she had twelve days for the voyage from Aden, but we understand she came at only half speed owing to the bad quality of the coals. She brings, as we have said, a general cargo, and is announced to return home via the Canal in the course of next month.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

(Fourth Sunday after Epiphany, 30th January 1870.)

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 62, and 349.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 66, 369, and 182.
The offertories to be devoted to the poor and education.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 141, and 175.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 182, and 136.
The offertory to be devoted to the poor.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy!), and 84 (The Royal Banners forward go.)
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 88, (My God, I love Thee!) 114 (The strife is o'er), and 145 (The strain upraise).
Collections for the poor.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.

8 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 2, and 150.
5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82, 58, and 14.

In the Harbour.

Divine Service will be held on board the ship Anazi at 11 o'clock A.M. on Sunday next.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 20th and 21st Jan.
United Kingdom, via Russia, 25th, 26th and 27th January.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th January.
Continent of Europe, via Russia, 26th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th January is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 56	0 2
,, Calcutta	18 26	1 18
,, Madras	23 50	16 27

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Mr. Smith, Railway, from Julgaum.
Sataluthany Saite, from Avanashy Belgaum.
Lewis, manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazzar, from Nagpore.
Messond Bey, from Bussorah.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO PROMISSORY NOTES.

An important decision as to interest has lately been disposed of by the High Court. The original suit, which came on for hearing before Sir Charles Sargent, was at the instance of Rustomjee Ardaseer Davur against Ruttonjee Rustomjee Wadia. It was brought to recover Rs. 2,055, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per mensem from the 22nd April 1869 until payment, due on a promissory note payable on demand and in the usual form. The case came on for hearing on the 10th August 1869. The plaintiff was called, and said—"I knew the defendant; the signature to the note is his. No money was paid at the time, but there was interest due to me on a mortgage deed, the amount of which had been settled between us." No other evidence was given, and the defendant did not appear. On the 17th August 1869 judgment was given for the defendant.

The appeal was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley on the 7th instant.

Mr. Macpherson (with him Mr. Budrooden Tyebjee) appeared for the appellant, and argued that the plaintiff was entitled to recover on this note. It must have been given either in accord and satisfaction of, or for, and on account of, the pre-existing cause of action. If the note was given in accord and satisfaction of the interest due on the mortgage, then there was consideration. (Sibree *v.* Tripp, 15 M. and W. 23.) If the note was given for, and on account of, the interest due on the mortgage, then as to the principal monies, the note only expressed what the law implied, viz., a promise to pay the sum admitted to be due on demand, and as to the promise to pay interest, that would be supported by the same consideration. (Earle *v.* Oliver, 2. Exch. 71.) Besides forbearance was in itself a good consideration for the payment of interest. Here it must be assumed that forbearance was intended. (Alliance Bank *v.* Broem, 34 L. J., ch. 256.)

Mr.

NOTES OF VOYAGE—CALICUT TO BOMBAY.

(By "The Wanderer," in the "Englishman.")

Bombay, 5th January 1870.

My last letter was dated from Calicut. We sailed from that port early on the morning of the 2nd January, and on the same day we arrived at Cannanore. This port is also an open roadstead, and we anchored at a considerable distance from the shore. We did not, however, experience any difficulty in landing. This place is, in every respect, different from the gloomy town of Calicut. It is built on a piece of table-land some height above the sea, and has a fine spacious *maidan* surrounded by excellent houses, with pretty gardens and barracks for the troops. Here there are two regiments,—one European and one native, and a battery of European artillery. The roads are wide and good, and as we entered the town in the evening, we saw several good conveyances passing along the open space, tenanted by English ladies, while groups of English children were running about the plain. There appears to be little commerce, but there are some very good shops, belonging to Parsees, which supply the wants of the officers and soldiery. There is no hotal, as few travellers visit this place or remain in it, but there is a very good dâk bungalow. The only conveyances for strangers are palkee gharrees drawn by bullocks, but these go at a good pace, and the gharrees are roomy, clean, and better fitted up inside than our gharrees in Calcutta. After a long walk through the *maidan* and bazaar, we obtained, at a Parsee's shop, soda water, ice, and any liquor we might call for, from sparkling Champagne to homely Old Tom, which rendered the want of a hotel a matter of no inconvenience. At sunset we left this very pleasant town and steamed for Mangalore, where we arrived on the following day. Here also there is an open roadstead, and we anchored five miles from the town. We only remained long enough to take in some passengers and I had not time to land. Next day, the 4th, we arrived at Karwar. Here there is an excellent harbour sheltered by hills, and we anchored close to the town. This place and Koompta, a port some miles to the south, which we did not touch at, are the principal ports of export for the cotton of Dharwar. I landed at a very good wooden pier, supported by iron piles, and so spacious that there were thousands of bales of cotton heaped upon it, ready to be shipped in large boats, which convey them to Bombay, or in sailing vessels, which can anchor within two hundred yards of the pier. This port, and that of Bombay, are the only two on the whole Malabar coast that can be entered by vessels during the South-West Monsoon. There is no hotel, but its place is supplied by an excellent dâk bungalow, cleanly kept and roomy. The scenery at Karwar is very pretty. It is surrounded by hills, and on one side of the pier, towards the custom house, the sea forms a half-circle round the coast, while on the other it runs into a bight or inlet of the land like a miniature Scottish loch, around which the dâk bungalow and several good houses are built. We left Karwar early in the morning, and sailed the whole day along the coast of the Portuguese territory of Goa. This is much larger than I had any idea of, as it extends from Karwar to Vingorla, which we did not reach until evening, a distance of 70 miles.

Its area is one thousand and sixty-six square miles. It is the seat of an Archbishopric, and the Portuguese have an army of 4,419 men. How does it happen that we left such a large territory to the Portugals? And as I was chewing the end of all kinds of fancies, I revolved in my mind the curious question as to what course the Portugals would pursue when we, in the plenitude of our generosity, would give up India to the Indians, and retire from the country. Would they follow our noble example, or would they endeavour to fill up the vacant situation? In the the latter case they would find little difficulty, for the Indian is wholly destitute of that national feeling which makes other peoples die for their country rather than submit to foreign domination. He does, with equal indifference, the English, the French, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danish uniform. It is all the same to him, so long as he is paid, and he is as ready to fight against his own countrymen as against foreigners. Nature seems to have formed him, both physically and mentally, to be the subject of more powerful races, and, what is more difficult to comprehend, to be uncommonly happy under the dispensation. I speak of course of the million masses, and not of the higher classes who are, however, few in number, to control the course of events, or to influence their ideas as into the people. The Portugals seem to be preparing for something, for they were building a new Gaol on the coast, and raising fortifications around it.

The old town of Goa, taken by Albuquerque in 1503, is situated in a bight of the sea, five miles from the new town. We sailed very close to the shore, and had a good view of the fortifications on one side, and a large convent, that inevitable accompaniment of Roman Catholic conquerors or colonisers,—built on a lofty promontory overhanging the sea. We reached Vingorla in the evening, but remained only an hour to land passengers. On the 6th we anchored in Bombay harbour.

Any much *apropos* to the completion of my voyage round the coast of India, I have just received a copy of Colonel R. Strachey's letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the coast ports of India. In that letter the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is informed that the Government of India has addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of sending out to this country an engineer of practical experience in harbour works, with the view of examining and reporting on the Indian coasts, and making suggestions for their improvement. This step has been taken by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, as the improvement of the facilities for the sea-borne trade of India is considered by him a matter of the greatest importance, and one in which it is thought (Colonel Strachey might have said "in which it is *known*") that much may be done without any very serious expenditure. From this letter the public would naturally infer that hitherto the coast ports of India had never been reported upon, and that no improvements had been suggested. But there is not a coast port in India that has not been reported upon again and again, and improvements, involving "no very serious expenditure," have been suggested. In some instances these suggestions have been attended to, as, for example, in the case of the important port of Cocanada. The port is actually in danger of being closed on account of the silting up of the mud at the mouth of the river. To clear away this obstacle, Government ordered from England two dredges, which, as I before reported to you, are now lying idle in the river, and have been so lying for the last eighteen months. In reporting this circumstance, the Master Attendant, Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, in his Administration Report of the Marine Department for the year 1868-69, very gently says that "the dredges usually at work at the mouth of the river have, *it would appear*, done but little work during the year." But he gives no reason why they have done but little work. The application on the part of Government for an engineer to be sent from England to report upon the improvements of the coast ports of India is good, but what is of still more importance is that the improvements, when suggested, should be carried out. Even in their present neglected state, the coast ports pay their own expenses, as the Master Attendant reports them all, with the exception of Ganjam, to be in a solvent condition, with an increasing revenue. It is, however, a marked indication of the state of many of the ports that a portion of their income is derived from "flotsams and jetsams" which as the Master Attendant, with all the glee of a Cornwall wrecker, relates, continue to form a permanent source of revenue.

The Jews in Russia.—The *Eastern Budget* says it has been officially notified at St. Petersburgh that the permission hitherto accorded to Jews to settle in Russia, will be withdrawn, on the ground that the conditions under which this privilege was conceded have in many cases not been complied with. It is stated that Jewish settlers were admonished that they should not, as they had solely engage in industrial or agricultural pursuits, whereas a great number of them have become traders, and in some places they are even inscribed as members of the commercial guilds. A conference of ministers has taken place with the object of putting a stop to this state of things, and it is said that very severe measures will be adopted for this purpose.

A 'Cute Dodge to obtain Drink.—A fellow who lives in the Seagate (says the *Dundee Advertiser* of December 28th), who at one time held a responsible position, but who now earns his bread by driving a cart, has of late been obtaining supplies of whisky in the most impossible hours, at the cheapest possible rate. He has been in the habit of leaving his box between one and four o'clock in the morning, and of spending to the houses of former acquaintances, where he told the following story:—That, in consequence of the very near approach of a very interesting event, it was absolutely necessary that he should have in his house the smallest drop of whisky; that, not being in the habit of indulging in that beverage, he did not have a drop on the premises; that, in consequence of the untimely hour, and the late Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie, no publican could dare to serve him with whisky; that he was so much needed and that it would greatly oblige him, and greatly benefit some one at home, could his friend supply the urgent want. Now, although the man's protest of abstinence was altogether belied by the flavour of his breath, some of his friends were credulous enough to receive as truth the statement of his woes, and to give him the whisky he could not obtain elsewhere. Yesterday morning, this individual called at the house of a well-known public man in the east end, where he told his story, which, however, gained for him little sympathy; for, after some entreaty, he was sent empty away. He then crossed the street to the residence of another, who received him with open arms, and, after hearing his tale, gave him one or two glasses of whisky to carry home. Thereupon the needy individual explained that, having for upwards of an hour been trudging the streets, he would be all the better of a glass himself. This he got, with the result that he began to vomit, which he continued to do for nearly half an hour. It may be added, that the good man who had taken him in had the greatest pleasure in putting him out, and that he has resolved not to listen to any more begging stories.

TREATMENT OF INTERMITTENT FEVER BY THE HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF QUININE.

[By Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M.D., F.R.C.S.]

During the late epidemic of intermittent fever, which threatened to be very severe at Umballa, I was induced to adopt the treatment of administering quinine by the hypodermic syringe, and the first cases were so satisfactory, that I continued this mode of exhibiting the alkaloid.

I selected all the most severe cases of intermittent fever, and injected about five grains of quinine subcutaneously. The operation is not attended with any pain, if done with care and nicety; and all the men on whom I used the hypodermic syringe expressed their preference to having quinine administered in this manner, than by taking it by the mouth. I have not seen the slightest irritation produced by the prick of the needle. The situation generally selected has been the outer part of the shoulder over the deltoid muscle.

The quinine must be held in solution by the addition of sulphuric acid, and the formula I have generally used has been as follows:—

Quinine half drachm, Acid. sulph. dil. 25 drops, Aqua, half ounce. Of this solution I have injected about half a drachm or forty minims. I found the quinine would not dissolve with a less amount of diluted sulphuric acid.

All the cases have been very satisfactory; most of them have recovered, without any recurence of fever, and the period of defervescence was most marked, as there was no heat of body, or other symptoms denoting latent fever. In some cases slight fever occurred after the administration of the quinine, but only remained to a slight degree, and in two or three days the patient entirely recovered.

I have only had one or two cases requiring a second injection of quinine, but these were patients who had suffered from fever for some considerable time. I have appended about thirty cases, all of which were under my immediate observation, and it will be seen by them that the treatment was entirely efficacious.

The advantage of this treatment of intermittent fever is the small expenditure of quinine in comparison to the larger amount required when given internally. As far as my present observations go, five grains of quinine is sufficient to eradicate fever, whereas half a drachm to a drachm is frequently necessary for the cure of a patient by the usual method.

Were this treatment to be generally adopted, a considerable saving to the State would be effected, as the annual expenditure of quinine is enormous; and I publish the result of my cases, hoping that other medical officers will adopt the practice I have found so entirely satisfactory.

*** We may add that in the malarious fevers of Bengal the hypodermic injection of quinine has been tried largely at several stations for several years past, and its efficiency and economy reported on. Thus, Assistant Surgeon J. B. White, at Debrooghur, states in his dispensary report for 1868:—"The hypodermic injection of quinine in cases of endemic fevers and spleen enlargements has been largely tried, and with most satisfactory results, especially in the cases of fever with cerebral congestion, which are so frequently met with here."

Dr. Sutherland reports of the dispensary at Kishnaghur:—"During 1867 there was a large attendance of patients throughout, the greater influx being persons suffering from fever, who came to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tara Chand Bannerjee to be treated with subcutaneous injection of a solution of sulphate of quinine; the quantity injected was usually five grains dissolved in a drachm of water, with two or three drops of diluted sulphuric acid. There can be no doubt that this treatment was very efficacious, the fever was generally arrested by one injection.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

A SCIENTIFIC HOAX.

We had a notice some time ago of the Calaveras Skull, said to have been discovered in the mountains of California, and to which Professor Whitney attributed a fabulous antiquity. A friend in America sends us (*Bombay Guardian*) the following, taken from a San Francisco paper:—

"Often have we passed the very place of the old skull's long repose and late exhumation. We have talked with the very men who brought the strange specimen to light, and heard their story as to its particulars. From the great importance given to the discovery in Europe as well as America, we deem it well to tell the story just as related to us, and thinking men can easily judge of the truth of the whole account. We unhesitatingly say we can solemnly attest to this being the exact account as given to us. We inquired of different ones as to the first discoverer. [illegible] he said he was the one. We asked him to give us all the particulars. He cheerfully assented, and, guided a little occasionally by our additional questions during his account, gave his narration, as exact as we can state it, in the following words:—

"He was at work in the shaft, 130 feet deep, when he struck a rather singular-looking stone, among the other boulders. As was his custom with everything singular, he carried it home, not knowing the least what it was. He then carelessly laid it, with various other specimens and stones which he had at different times gathered up in his chamber, and there he left it for two years without a thought of its being of any special importance. After two years, he chanced to take it down and carried it with him along the street into the village, and passing by a store where many persons were gathered, he threw it upon the ground, and as it went rolling along, he said to the clerk of the store: 'What do you think that is?' The clerk replied he did not know, took it up, and carried it into the store. The clerk kept it a day or so, cleaned it somewhat, not knowing what it was, and then gave it to a merchant further down the street. [We saw this clerk, to be sure as to his part in the affair. We put this down as he stated it.] This third person, the merchant, took the specimen and spent, as he told us, four days, or parts of four days, in cleaning it up, till he began to think it was something. He then gave it to a fourth person, a physician, living seven miles away. The doctor said he would take it home and see what he could make of it. In the hands of this fourth man, one whom we did not see to make further enquiry, it appeared to be an old skull; and so he gave it finally to Prof. Whitney, who proclaimed it to the world as a veritable human skull, found periods lower, geologically, than any other known human remains in the world.

"The great Professor's authority rested wholly on the stories of these men, without his being able even to enter the shaft where it was said to be found, for lo! it was full of water. The discoverer was particular to tell us just how it lay when found, crushed down sideways against the slanting rock, on the north side, as if by a mass of moving mud and boulders. Yet he had no idea of what it was, and laid it up carefully for two years Strange memory this, we thought, to retain such minute particulars of such a supposed unimportant discovery two years before. Then, to have it pass through all these hands and varied operations, till it came out a skull of most ancient days. Certainly, it looks laughably suspicious of a regular hoax, got up as a fine California joke upon our State Geologist, by some of the residents of the mining regions, and they would much enjoy a joke like this on one in high position. We believe the whole story worthy of no scientific credence, and are also more fully established in this belief by the declaration of an able Congregationalist minister who has preached some time in the region, and who told us that the miners freely told him that they purposely got up the whole affair as a joke on Professor Whitney."

Royal Remorse.—The Emperor of Austria took the opportunity afforded by his journey to Egypt to visit Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. A correspondent of the *Times* records the following amongst other incidents of the royal trip:—"A very fine turtle was observed interesting himself about 100 yards from the royal vessel, whereupon, calling for his rifle, His Majesty waited patiently till the animal raised his head out of the water, when the ball, with unerring aim, pierced the animal's brain, and he sank like a stone. It was expected the body would float, and be secured for soup, but when the contrary was found to be the case His Majesty was sorry for having killed the poor animal."

Scene at a Wedding—The Bridegroom gets Drunk, and the "Best Man" marries the Bride.—The *Port-Hope Canadian* says that a couple residing in the rural districts were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony the happy couple came to town arrayed in all glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who, the result proved, was fully entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was about to pass. Here he met friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all sublunary matters, reckoning party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organised to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declared that she didn't care a cent, he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her. Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that, the brother who came to do the "best man" business, volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made and off he started for a licence, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband is now having a rough time among the wags.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.—IV.

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

Sir,—When inquirers have become convinced by abundant evidence that the system introduced by these scandalous Acts never has answered anywhere, under any conditions—that any apparent diminution of the disease, even where men are subjected to supervision as well as women, is always traceable to other causes, while the mischief is extending even now, under the application of the new law—that no degree of success could counterbalance the intolerable injury sanctioned and inflicted by the law—there remains the question, What is to be done? Now that public attention has been drawn to the subject, and that the peril of the disease, and the outrage on morality, and the injury to personal rights are seen to be so fearful that the best part of the womanhood of England is roused to speak and act in a way which must be observed to be believed—What is expected, hoped, and above all proposed?

It is proposed to expose and denounce the false statements, the cynical prejudices, the ignominious assumptions, the foul tyranny exhibited by the new arrangements and the men who first introduced them while the country and Parliament were asleep, and sustain them now, though the country is awaking, in trust that the popular ignorance may yet last long enough to admit of the firm establishment of the system. The women of England are determined that this shall not happen. Among the wise and good men who are supporting their effort some avow themselves well nigh hopeless, in view of the force arrayed on behalf of the vicious men, and against the helpless women of society; but there are others, and I trust not a few—who hold a belief in human nature, and a faith in the courage and perseverance of their countrywomen when their highest reason and instincts are aroused, which must break down any opposition which can be set up by any number or combination of men so much lower than themselves in aim, and so much narrower and shallower in their views of social interests, and the moral capacities of their race.

All that can be said here, and on this occasion, is, that persons who desire to understand the case, and learn the truth of each part of it, may obtain full information by applying to the secretary of the Ladies' Association, Mrs. Fred. Banks, Mansfield-road, Nottingham, from whom they can obtain the pamphlets, circulars, Acts of Parliament, and other documents issued by the Association, from Mr. Simon's Report and Bishop Alford's Charge to the protests sent forth by physicians, public teachers, political economists, sanitary officers, and the mothers of sons. To obtain knowledge through these statements and arguments is the first step.

Proceeding to action the next step is to deal boldly and stoutly with the delusion which is found by the experienced the most mischievous and prevalent of all; the notion that the object is absolutely analogous to that of limiting the ravage of any other contagious disease. Everywhere we find people setting out from the assumption that we have only to change the name of the disease to say and do the same things in regard to it that we should say and do under a visitation of fever or cholera. We should at once put a district invaded by any form of pestilence under the charge of the police; and the authority of sanitary officers is put in exercise to deal with the disease, both directly and in its causes, which it is precisely their function to control. Not perceiving that the disease to which the new Acts relate has nothing in common with those other visitations, every kind-hearted person we meet is ready, in the first place, to praise the institution of a legal supervision of the diseased, and of a medical treatment as the best method of letting them go. It has been found, ever since the latest Act passed, that that Act has been taken for granted to be an instrument of benevolence, framed to cure disease, and to prevent its diffusion. When the mistake has been explained, and the bottomless abyss which it covers has been seen, the others has been disclosed to candid persons hitherto careless, what signs of emotion have we not witnessed! The strong man trembles, the bold man turns pale, the reticent man weeps like a woman when he at length discovers how wrong he has been in his whole conception of the case, and in all that he has done and said about it. Upon the discovery that this disease arises from moral causes, and that it requires other agencies than those of the policeman and the sanitary officer, follows the conviction that, as the causes to be dealt with for the extirpation of the disease are moral, and as moral causes are always and everywhere, amenable to treatment, and generally subject to prevention, we may easily learn what to attempt in the peculiar case, and may go to work in good heart and hope.

It seems to be established, to the satisfaction of many whose word we may take, that the disease has yielded more or less under the improvements in the knowledge and art of medicine and surgery. It does not follow that men are less vicious than formerly; and it is but too well understood that the discontinuance or long postponement of marriage has rendered license more common and familiar than ever before, and if, under such conditions, the disease is less fatal and less virulent, there is no excuse whatever for a new demand of facilities for the safe indulgence of animal passion. The true causes of the evil are, in the case of men, the ambition and vanity which hold them back from marrying as their fathers did, and as nature counsels. Another mischief in the spirit of self-love, and self-will, and contempt for women in which boys of every degree in life are brought up. It is this spirit which breaks down the barrier set up by nature against the first act of illicit indulgence. That line once passed, all else is but too easy—for it is certain as is the operation of such license in hardening the heart and petrifying the feeling. As poor Burns said

"Unconscious as infancy, bold as in lust,
But O! it hardens all within,
And petrifies the feeling.

Here we see gradations as to both sexes. The more intelligent women are, in any rank of life, and independent through their intelligence, the more secure they are from either insult or temptation. Far as we are behind what we ought to be in the matter of popular education, we all know the difference in the fate of girls in proportion to the development of mind in them. We all know factory girls and domestic servants, who, however attractive, are as safe from vicious solicitation, and every kind of disrespectful treatment, as any lady in the land. To make self-respecting women out of the children in the street and the market, the field and the factory, is one of the things to be done. It is heartrending to see the talk of the little children who pour out of the factory gates in a Midland town, and to see the precocious coarseness of the members of the field gangs in some of the agricultural districts. Here lies some of the work marked out for any of us who desire the genuine health of society rather than the soothing of its sensations. To elevate the intellectual and moral condition of women, and to extend education till it puts every individual into possession of himself, is one of the things to be done in furtherance of even the physical health of society.

While the State assumes that it is a necessity to detach from the community bodies of men like our soldiers, who are virtually compelled to live unmarried and without a home, and while the peculiar position of such bodies of men is used as a warrant for the existence of prostitutes, there will be an insuperable difficulty to struggle with in the effort to purify society. Much may be done towards occupying and amusing the soldier, and keeping him decent in morals and manners; but while he has not a home and a wife, the authorities will insist that a brothel and its inmates are necessary to him, and the case is too easily argued from the soldier to the civilian. We shall be told that much prospect of amelioration as to be in education and the abolition of standing armies are very remote. More or less remote they certainly are; but this affords no excuse for our resorting meantime to methods which cannot but do infinitely more harm than good.

There are efforts to be made near at hand, however, without any delay. Instead of laying hold of the women, attack the houses into which they are seduced, and in which they harbour. Instead of patronising the brothels by keeping watch over the health of their inmates, put down the brothels—by the powers of the common law, if they exist; if not, by obtaining further powers. Let the State disown the vice altogether, and leave no excuse for citing any sanction from it. The sufferers from disease will be more effectually cared for by private charity and parish help than by State help, which has been truly called the "labour of Sisyphus." In the bold-faced hospital attached to the military station the women lay new schemes, hatch fresh plots, and help one another to get rid of any lingering feelings of shame. The result is better where parish patients are separated from the rest of the sick, and open to better influences than those which hang about camp. Private charity has a better chance still; and there are many facts which prove it. But our business here is with the means of prevention of the vice, and not, at this moment, with the treatment under the consequent disease.

Among the means of prevention must be prominently placed the repression of the open exhibition of vice in the streets of our towns. The mass of the people are sure to temptation for which our rulers are responsible, through the behaviour of prostitutes and their companions in London streets every night, is past all estimate, and certainly far beyond the forgiveness of the parents of sons, and the wives of weak and intemperate men. I can only offer hints at the line of action to be taken—by the State, and by its individual members. Each of us must follow out for ourselves such suggestions as approve themselves to us; and more may doubtless be had by recourse to the association, in which the members unite their contributions of thought and experience, and hold themselves ready to guide, support, and inform any country woman suffering under the anxiety of the crisis, and to welcome any aid, however humble, towards averting the gravest peril that has for generations past menaced the social and domestic life of England.

She who is at the head of the matronage of the country cannot, of course, demonstrate her opinion and feeling on a subject about to be brought under the notice of Government. She can make no sign; but there are many who hope that she is noting what has been done and what is now felt, and what has to be undone. Her youth and innocence saved us once; let us hope that her experience of life and her matronly sympathy may save us again.—I am, &c.,

An Englishwoman.

Ingenious Ruse of a Gambler.—I have met with a gambling story which is worth transcribing. The Spaniards are very fond of a game called Monte, which is played thus:—Some person, who acts as banker, lays down two cards taken at hazard from the pack, say a knave and an eight, and any number of persons may stake on either of these. The banker then turns up the pack, and takes the cards one by one from the bottom, and the first card that appears similar to either of the knave or the eight, causes the corresponding card laid down to win, and the other to lose. A young fellow in Cadiz was acting as banker, and had laid down a king and a ten; but before the ten was turned up he was seized with a violent fit of sneezing, during which he dropped his handkerchief, and in stooping to pick it up he allowed the bottom card, a king, to be seen. When he had recovered himself, he found the *makes* much larger than before, and still placed on the king. He expressed some surprise, and asked for explanation, but nobody gave it; he proceeded with the game, when the first card shown proved to be a ten. He swept up the stakes, made a low bow, and retired; and although, when the players recovered from their shock, deadly vengeance was vowed against him, the story does not say that it was ever carried into execution.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 5—General Lee.

Goshen to Lexington.

About six in the evening, after a long, long journey we reached a dreary little way-side station called (for what reason I could not conjecture) Goshen. There was still some twenty miles of a stage journey between me and my destination, but I was told by one of the waiters of the faded-looking wooden hotel, which seemed to be all there was of Goshen, that the stage would start after supper and supper would be "right away."

I asked a tall sallow man in a slouched hat, who was leaning in the verandah, how long the stage would take getting to Lexington. He didn't know, but he "reckoned" it wouldn't be "mighty fast" as the road was "powerful rough." Another man smoking near him put in a word for the road, which he said "wasn't bad, but bumpy."

Supper was just over when the stage—a coach drawn by four powerful horses—came dashing up to the side of the hotel. It turned out that I was to be the only passenger, though for the first mile or two I had the companionship of a little bright-eyed farmer's boy, who had a tin can with him and was on his way home.

I was curious to know what this little boy, living within twenty miles of the Great Confederate Chief, knew about him. I said—"You have heard of General Lee, I suppose?"

"Yes," said the boy dubiously, "I heer'n 'em talk about him."

"And what have you heard them say about him?"

"I dunno. Well, I heer'n 'em say they set up men agin to shoot at him. So I heer'n 'em say."

It was evident this little boy's notions of the war were of a vague description.

We had not left Goshen far behind us before the coach began to jolt and lurch heavily. I asked the boy why the roads were not kept in better order?

"O," said he, just as a lurch nearly threw him into my lap, "this aint nothin.' This is kinder smooth. When you get up past the Furnace, there's ruts that deep (indicating the length of his arm), and after dark, Joe (Joe was the black driver) kent see whar the holes is." This was a depressing prospect. It suddenly occurred to me now that Goshen must have been so called by some one off this road from Lexington.

Passing near a wooden farm-house where the boy got out, we came to a turn in the road and leaving the broad valley we diverged into a dark and romantic gorge of the mountains, up one side of which the road (so called) clambered diagonally through heavy forests and round projecting rocks. On the opposite side of the pass towered magnificent mountain heights, feathered here and there with wood and seamed with blue ravines. Far down along the bottom of the valley foamed an impetuous torrent. It was a grand approach to the mountain home of the Confederate Chief.

A lurch that nearly drove my head through the thick window of the coach reminded me that we were already past the Furnace. The jolting now became so incessant and terrific that I clambered, as best I could, over the broad belt that formed a back to the centre seat, and taking a firm hold of it with both hands prepared myself for the worst.

I have travelled on many rough roads in America, including those known as corduroy roads, and distinguishable as hickety-krikotty and hunker-chunker roads, according to the thickness of the pine-trunks of which they are composed; but for incessant bumping, thumping and thumping I would back that mountain road from Goshen to Lexington against any in the United States. At first I was apprehensive that we might topple over and roll down the mountain side; but when the darkness came on the road became worse. I began to doubt whether, supposing we did go over, I should feel much difference till I found myself in the river bed. The conciousness that things could not get so bad that they cannot possibly become worse as a certain tranquillizing effect upon the nerves, and must have had something to do with my falling asleep that night. At any rate the fact remains that I was shaken and jolted into a long, wild nightmare dream, and from that one into another and so on till, after what seemed a month of delirious nights rolled into one, I was suddenly awakened by the stopping of the coach, a glare of light, and some one at the open door pulling at my leg under the impression apparently that I was luggage. It was three o'clock in the morning and we were at Lexington, having taken eight hours and a half to come 22 miles, with four stout horses and no passenger but myself. As thankful as the bleared state of my faculties permitted me to be, that though much jolted and sore all over, I had mercifully been preserved in one piece, got to my room in the hotel and was soon buried in a refreshing sleep.

"Lexington in the valley."

It was a dull morning, threatening rain, when I got up and went out for a look at the strange little place in which I now found myself. There was an air of greater quietness about it than is common in American towns and villages. The stores were all open—had probably been so since early dawn, for Americans are almost all early risers; but there were few people out on the rude pavement, and only one conveyance (a two-horse waggon standing beside a hitching post) was visible in the long, deep, muddy street.

Turning up a little side street on the left I found myself almost immediately in what a man, I spoke to, described as the "out-squirts." Hard by, within a wide fenced enclosure, stood a large brick building with a long Grecian façade. Accosting a young man, who had just made up to me and was turning in by the wicket that led up to this building, I asked him what it was. He [illegible] College, sir." I suppose, sir," I said, "from that I was a stranger and divined what would interest me, for he added, directing my attention to the house at the end of the college, "And that, sir, is General Lee's house."

It was a large white building with pillars half hidden by its trees. On a round and separate eminence beyond the college stood another, partly in ruins, which the youth told me was the Military Institute in which Stonewall Jackson had taught. He pointed out the particular window of Jackson's old class-room and the door below by which he used to enter. The institute had been burnt in 1865 by the Union troops, but was being rebuilt.

My first interview with Lee.

When I got back to the hotel I found that Lee, who was aware of my coming, had already (with the courtesy which so distinguishes the Americans) sent his servant to enquire if I had arrived, and to say that he would like to see me at the college.

On going there after breakfast I was taken upstairs to the President's private room, and ushered in. A tall, noble-looking man, straight and soldier-like, dressed in grey military coat stripped of all decorations, with his crisp hair turning white, short-trimmed beard pointed at the chin, and dark, imperial-looking eyes, very keen and searching, but sad, had risen as I entered. I was at last in the presence of the man of whom I had heard and read so much. With quiet cordiality Lee received me, invited me to a seat near him, and began to inquire about my journey up, enjoying apparently the somewhat doleful account I had to give him of my experience in the stage from Goshen.

He said,—"I have been that way on horseback. By daylight the scenery down the valley is very grand." This led to a talk about the scenery of America as compared with Scotland, and the difference between the two peoples. Lee said, however, that if I travelled much through this region I should meet with many of my countrymen. The Valley of Virginia was peopled, he said, with Scotch-Irish people who had "come from Scotland by way of Ireland." They were a fine race. They united the courage and determination of the Scotch with the Irish dash and intrepidity. They made fine soldiers.

During all the intercourse I had with Lee there was a hidden sadness in his look that impressed me painfully. He was suffering from ill health at the time, but it was not a look of physical pain. It seemed as if the shadow of the painful past was still over him, as if you could read behind the vigilance of his dark eyes the tragic fate of the South. I was naturally anxious to learn what Lee thought of the southern situation, then very critical; but as I had heard that he kept aloof from politics, I did not feel at liberty to question him. I referred freely, however, to all topics that came naturally in the way, but found that even all political questions he contrived with wonderful delicacy to turn the conversation. For instance, when at that first interview at the college I spoke of the coloured people, hoping to hear his views on Emancipation and Negro Suffrage, he said (just as if he were going to enter upon the subject) that the coloured people were flocking largely into the towns. I would see a great many in Lexington if I went about, and he hoped I would. There were several points in the town and its neighbourhood that I ought to see, some of which points he went on quite naturally to speak of till the coloured people were as hopelessly out of the conversation as if they had never been mentioned. In the evening at his house I mentioned the negroes again; when, as if rather interested to know how far my experience corroborated his observation, he said—"Did you see many of them to-day?"—I said, "Yes, I saw very few."

"The rain," he said, "must have kept them within doors. I fear it would prevent you also from seeing the place to advantage. But you must wait till it clears up and visit the Natural Bridge of Virginia. You could ride there and back in one day, with a good horse," and negros described a visit he had himself paid to the bridge till the negro once more and finally disappeared below the horizon.

There were some of the Professors there that evening, and conversation went on briskly; but I noticed that with them, as with me, whenever political topics were introduced, Lee became silent and allowed the conversation to go on without him.

One of his sons at Richmond told me that his father's answer to all inquiries on political subjects was, that he was a soldier not a politician.

Lee's position of course was one of great delicacy. In the eyes of the party in power he was a pardoned rebel; he had, no doubt, so far vindicated his patriotism even in their eyes, and increased the esteem which his character all through the war had commended, by the advice he gave his soldiers at its close (the final appeal to arms having gone against them), to turn their swords into ploughshares, to seek out some honest employment and become peaceful and loyal citizens. He and his soldier-sons had been prompt to show the example, and to this, in no inconsiderable degree, was owing the rapidity with which the South appeared to be settling into industrious tranquillity, when unhappily the new developments of the negro question aggravating, if not originating, the conflict between President and Congress excited hostile feeling again. The country was agitated; many in the South were half expecting an armed rupture in the North, and in this critical posture a single injudicious word, from a man so powerful in the South as Lee, might have led to serious consequences.

When the subject of the war was introduced that evening he spoke highly of Sherman's ability, said Sherman had always been a good soldier. Referring to the odds against which the South had fought, and the want there was of accurate statistics, I told him it was understood that he was himself preparing a history of the war.

"I have had that in view," he said, "but the time is not come for an impartial history. If the truth were told just now it would not be credited."

When the books that had been written on the war were spoken of, and I mentioned one which it was asserted had been submitted to Grant and himself for revision, he said,—"It is a mistake: I have never read a history of the war nor the biography of any man engaged in it. My own life has been written, but I have not looked into it." He added with a sorrowful look, "I do not wish to awaken memories of the past." He seemed much gratified when I told him of the position which, irrespective of political sympathies, his name and Stonewall Jackson's had always held in the estimation of our people. This led us to talk about Scotland, in which he and indeed the whole family expressed much interest. Mrs. Lee said that Sir Walter Scott had made all Americans acquainted with us. Lee said it was an old wish of his to visit this country, but it would never be gratified now. Stonewall Jackson had been in Scotland before the war. He had heard him speak of it.

In his reference to Jackson and others, I was struck with the emphasis he placed on their piety. When he gave me the name of a gentleman whom he wished me to see in Richmond, he said,—"A nobler or a more Christian man I have rarely met." It was only a word, and yet it showed by what standard he was judging character. At the table, too, I was struck with the solemnity with which, standing before us all, he implored God's blessing. In a hundred little ways the Christian character of this man reveals itself. The professors told me that his influence upon the whole college has been very marked.

Lee's college.

The college is an old institution, having existed in one form or another for about eighty years; but Lee's accession has given it a new beginning. His popularity brought students from all quarters: four hundred were in attendance when I was there, and five new professorships had been established. The degrees it grants are in arts and science. It is not a military school, nor has it a medical, legal, or theological faculty. General Lee's work as President is not to teach but to exercise a general supervision. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Faculty, presides at examinations, and confers degrees. Amongst the students I found some young men who had fought in his armies, and had shared in the glory of the famous Stonewall Brigade. They had begun their studies before the war, but had joined the army of Virginia in 1861—when indeed from want of students and professors the college had to be closed—and now they are back, (those that have survived) some of them maimed and scarrred, to resume their college course.—*Pioneer.*

OUR INDIAN BARRACKS.

(*The Lancet.*)

The Indian Government is said to be labouring very hard at the present time to secure a more economical administration; and we are not at all sorry to perceive that its attention has been awakened to the costly nature of its military buildings. It is very questionable whether it is pursuing a wise course in raising any more barracks in the plains; and the policy of spending ten or twelve millions in the erection of large permanent buildings in these localities is held by many men of eminence to be a grievous mistake and a wasteful expenditure of money. Of course there are some stations which must be garrisoned at any cost, but every European soldier not absolutely required in the plains should, in our opinion, be quartered on the hills, especially as these are becoming every year more accessible by the increase of railways. The condition of the country is quite different from what it was at the time of the Indian mutiny. There was then a considerable body of native artillerymen,—and the native confides in a big gun as thoroughly as Theodore did in his big mortar,—but these have no existence now. Dr. Beatson has recorded his opinion that the existing force in the plains are sufficient for the force which imperial considerations require to be stationed there. Be this as it may, however, the simpler and cheaper the construction of the barracks the better, provided that they are lofty, well raised from the ground, and capable of affording ample cubic and lateral space for the troops quartered in them. At Mecanmeer expensive military buildings were erected, and the consequence has been that soldiers are doomed to die in that wretched locality, on account of the amount of money that has been sunk there. There is also another and an important reason why it is inexpedient to carry out large and expensive improvements in old buildings, or to erect new ones of the same character—we cannot tell how long any place will remain healthy after it has been occupied, of which Seounderabad affords a notable illustration. One advantage of having inexpensive buildings would be that these could be relinquished when they had acquired an unhealthy character. The interest of 10 or 12 millions would probably almost suffice to carry this out. Instead of spending enormous sums of money on big buildings, it would be far better to employ it for other purposes, such as the improvement of the water supply, drainage, &c. The aggregation of men means the production of an impure atmosphere, and this unquestionably increases the proclivity to an epidemic disease like cholera.

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